DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PAUL JONES-HOT CORN WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A BOLD STROKE POR A HUSBAND-NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER. MERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon, WHO SPEAKS FIRST

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, ETHIOPIAN MINSTREASY - Burletts of Uncle Tom's Cabin. SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 494 Broadway-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 806 Broadway - PANORAMA OF

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 379 Breadway-Afternoon JONE'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS.

SIGNOR BLITZ, GHEENS HALL, New Brudtwick.

New York, Tuesday, April 25, 1854.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard steamship America, Capt. Lang, wil teave Boston on to morrow, at 12 o'clock, for Livernool The European mails will close at a quarter before three

The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) teg. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places to Europe :-

LAMEROOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street

PARS.... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bour

The steamship United States has arrived at

New Orleans with advices from San Francisco to the 1st inst. The markets were exceedingly depressed. Col. Watkins, one of President Walker's filibustering officers, had been tried for a violation of the neutrality laws, and convicted. A couple of San Francisco editors had fought a duel, in which one of them was severely wounded. The arrivals of vessels from Atlantic ports for the fortnight previous to the 1st inst. are given in our despatch. The steamship Illinois, with seven hundred and fifty passengers, and over a million in treasure, brought down to Panama by the Oregon, left Aspinwall or the 17th inst., and will probably arrive at this port during the day, when we shall receive full details

Our despatches from Washington state that Mr Soulé has informed the Spanish Minister of State that any attempt by the cruisers of that government to detain and search American vessels will be rigidly investigated by the United States authorities. The new Nebraska scheme has fizzled out, after excit ing some little attention. Col. Benton is announced to address the House to-day on the Nebraska ques tion, and as he has stated his determination to kill the bill, and likewise the author of it, a tornado-o twisting, tearing, uprooting tornado-may reasona bly be expected. The Gadsden treaty will be dis posed of to-day, it is thought, when the injunction of secresy will be removed.

The Senate yesterday, after an animated debate, passed the bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to the rescuers of the crew and passenger of the steamship San Francisco. Gold medals, with appropriate devices, are to be presented to the captains of the Three Bells, Kilby, and Antarctic, and the balance of the money will be divided among the ships' companies. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and some twenty amendments adopted, in cluding one providing for negotiations with the Indians in Washington Territory. A committee of conference was appointed on the West Point Acade my bill, the Senate insisting on the increase of salaries of certain professors.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling for the instructions referred to by President Monroe, in 1823, and transmitted to our diplomatic agents abroad, relative to privateers, and the replies of was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the Nebraska question again discussed.

. We this morning present to our readers upwards of thirty columns of advertisements-a number larger than ever before appeared in any newspaper in this or any other country. If anything had been wanting to establish the superiority of the HERALI over all other papers as a medium for business men and indeed all classes, to make known their wants to the public, our paper of to-day would supply it Thus we sail before the wind.

Wednesday, the 26th inst., is recommended by the clergymen of Montreal as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms in the struggle in which they are now engaged. The Czar has anticipated her Majesty's leages in these religious rites. Will it be said that the result of the way is a fair criterion of the niety of the respective n tions? On the democratic principle of first come first served, we should think not.

The people of New Orleans on Friday, by a vote of five to one, decided to authorize the city to subscribe to the stock of the Great Northern and West ern Railroad.

Our files of papers from Caracas, Venezuela, are to the 29th ult., and we have dates from Puerto Cabello to the 9th inst. On the 25th of March the law. for the abolition of slavery was duly promulgated We have already published its principal features A decree authorizing the executive power to con struct a railroad from Guaria to Puerto Cabello, ha passed the Senate. Business was brisk, and coffee plenty.

Additional news from the South Pacific is given elsewhere, embracing an account of the movements of the government and revolutionary forces. The markets at Valparaiso were very active, but low

The trial of John Wilson, charged with the murder of Henry Digkmeyer, in February last, was com menced yesterday morning. The whole of the evidence was taken yesterday, and the counsel on both sides will sum up to-day. The Hays trial appears likely to be postponed a second time.

The Councilmen were in session last night. A report of their doings we be found in another

An important and interesting suit was com menced yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court of this city, against Mr. Collier, late Co lector or the port of San Francisco, for a disputed halance of money alleged to have been received by him for the government. A sketch of the proceedings will be found in the legal reports.

Mr. Fillmore arrived at Savannah on the 21st inst. and was enthusiastically received. He is expected to arrive at Charleston, S. C., to-day.

The anniversary of the St. George's Society was celebrated at the Astor House yesterday afternoon A report of the sayings and doings is given.

Up to eleven o'clock last night there was no sign of the steamship Arabia at Halifax. She le't Liver pool on the 15th inst., and brings a week later

Another meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of raising the requisite sum for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian antiquities was held last evening. It will be seen by reference to our report that the sum subscribed has been largely increased.

There was an active speculation in cotton at New Orleans on the 22d inst., the sales reaching nearly twelve thousand bales, at an advance of one-quart," | strength with Ler enemies on land.

of a cent. The sales for the week were fifty thousand bales. The decrease in the receipts at the southern ports is set down at 508,000 Freights to Liverpool had declined to 13-16d.

Mr. Ryder, a contractor, and several others, employed on the new chain bridge across the Potomac river, at Little Falls, were killed yesterday by t' 48 falling of that structure.

The Naval Operations in the Baltic ar & Black Seas.

Although we are not as yet in possession of the details of the plan of opera cions laid down for the combined fleets ir, the Baltic and Black Seas, an examine don of the map of the Russian coasts will at once indicate the most advantageous points of attack. The force under the comme ad of Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, amounts by this time to about forty ships of the tine, and it is certain, from the enterprising character of this officer, that he will not suffer much time to elapse before he attempts one of those daring and decisive operations which have already rendered his name so distinguished. As it is the obvious policy of the allies to inflict at once a crushing blow on the foreign trade and naval power of Russia, it is not probable that any attack will be at present made on the smaller ports on the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland, as was at first supposed. After securing the island of Aland, which commands the mouth of the Gulf, the English Admiral will at once proceed to invest the larger seaperts and naval stations on its southern and eastern shores, such as Revel, Riga and Cronstadt. Although not connected with the interior by any great navigable river, the first named of these places has a considerable foreign trade. Its harbor is deeper than that of Cronstadt: but it is difficult of entrance, the roadstead being formed by several islands, upon which strong batteries are planted. Once these are silenced, however, the town lies completely unprotected, a great portion of it consisting of wooden houses, which straggle to a considerable distance along the shore. The blockade or destruction of Revel would cripple the trade of the province of Livonia, but would not materially affect that of any other part of

It is different with Riga. Owing to the fact of its being situated at the embouchure of the Dwina, it is the entrepot of a vast extent of country, is the capital of Livonia, and ranks next to St. Petersburg in commercial importance. There is a bar at the entrance of the river, which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than fourteen feet of water; and the town itself is strongly fortified, the ordinary garrison being about 10,000 men. Although Riga cannot, for these reasons, be taken without the co-operation of a large land force, the interruption of its commerce by blockade would be severely felt, not only in Livonia, but throughout the extensive provinces of Courland, Vitcbsk. Minsk and Smolensk, to which the Dwina serves as a medium of communication with the sea.

The grand point of operations will, however, be Cronstadt, inasmuch as it is at once the port and outwork of St. Petersburg. The feelings of surprise experienced by the foreign visiter at finding a magnificent city like the latter built on one of the worst sites in the world, are soon explained to him when, on descending twenty miles down the river to Cronstadt, he examines the character and capabilities of that port. With all its disadvantages, no situation combines in a greater degree security from exter nal attack, with an easy, though, at the same time, well fortified access to the sea. The narrow channel which bounds the island of Kotline, and is the only practicable passage from the Gulf of Finland to the capital, is protected on the side of Cronstadt by a fortress erected on a small island, and on the opposite side by the detached batteries of Riesbank and the Castle of Cronslot. These fortifications are of the most formidable character, and can only be carried at great sacrice. The imperial port, which is the southeast side of Cronstadt, and which can accommodate about forty ships of the line as well as smaller vessels, is also strongly fortified, and it is questionable, large as the fleet is under Sir Charles Napier's command, whether he will be able to do more than establish a blockade at the entrance of the harbor. It remains to be seen whether the Russian fleet will contendedly remain shut up in its ports, and witness the ravages that will be committed on its coasts, without making some effort to afford relief to the places attacked. We have also vet to see put to the test the effect of those terrible innovations which science is said to have contributed to naval warfare, and which, if all that is said of them be true, will render superiority in the number of ships or weight of metal of less importance than formerly. Of these arcana of modern pyrotechny the Czar is said to have purchased all that appeared to him to possess any merit, and we may therefore expect to hear of some startling and novel disturbances in the old theories and principles of naval tactics.

In the Black Sea it is not probable, as has been stated by some of the English journals, that the first efforts of the allied fleets will be directed against Sebastopol. As the object is to gain, and not to lose time, after stationing some vessels at Varna, to keep open the communication with the main body of the Turkish army, and dispossessing the Russians of the mouths of the Danube, an immediate attack will be made on Odessa. The bay, or roadstead, of this port is deep, and easy of entrance, and the anchorage good. The city is protected towards the sea by a few batteries, and on the east side by a citadel which commands the town and port. These defences are, however, weak, and are not likely to offer much resistance. As Odessa is the principal emporium through which the import and export trade of Russia is carried on, its bombardment and destruction by the combined fleets will inflict an injury upon Russian commerce which, at the slow rate at which things progress in that part of the world. will take another half century to repair. If the Russian fleet cannot be drawn out of Sebastopol by the spectacle of these disasters, the attempt will certainly be made to cut if out. The harbor is said to be impregnable; but we question much whether any place that the most scientific of the Russian Vanbans has planned or constreeted, can, in view of the improvement effected of late years in the enginery of war, be aid any longer to deserve that reputation,

The above, although sketched by anticipation, will in all probability be the plan of ope rations pursued by the combined fleets. Unles favored by some unexpected combination, or by some new and powerful auxiliaries, such as we have just alluded to, there is little doubt but that the result of the naval campaign will be unfavorable to Russia. It will be different. however, when she comes to measure her

SECRET PREPARATIONS FOR OUR NEXT FALL ELECTI ON. Quiet as things apper upon the surf ce in this city, upon the sub ect of politics, there are various secret underground operations going on to bring things into shape for our election of Governor Congressme , Mayor, and ot er officers, next fall h h rd shell democracy have their se ret meetings at stated intervals for the purpose of making the best possible arrangements for a share of the spoils; so have the soft shell democracy, and the Seward whigs, and the Fillmore whigs. The teetotal faction, too, are busy all the time; very busy, but very myst rious in their movements. So are the lager bier party backed up powerfully by the Germanic ocieties. Then there are the know-nothings, a very mysterious party, indeed; but doubtless worthy of their name. Lastly, there is the Irish party, in direct antegonism to the know-nothings. This gives us eig t political factions, all opposed to each other, and each opposed to all the rest, now in the field laying their pipe for the next fall election.

The grogshop politicians, in this state of things, have the game in their own hands. They can centrol the primary elections, secure their own candidates, and with the aid of the short boys and the smashers, elect their own men, if they are only sharp enough to manage the existing party squabbles to the best advantage. We should not be surprised, with the well known power of the grog-shop politicians, if even the teetotallers were to put in a bid or two for their support at the primary elections. But whether hard shells or soft shells, silver grays or woolly heads, tectotallers or lager bier men, know-nothings or know-everythings, are to come off victorious, it passeth the power of arithmetic or prophecy to tell. The pipe-layers of these several factions should look to the sensibility of some judicious coalition, or else they may all be swamped in their estimates next November, and some entirely new and popular independent ticket may carry off the spoils.

Congress and the Tariff .- Five months has Congress been in session; vet scarce a word about the modification of the tariff. We begin to suspect that the subject will be indefinitely postponed. The two houses have so many other irons in the fire that they can hardly reach the tariff before the dog days; and then the weather will be too hot to work upon coal and iron. The bill of 1846 works well. It keeps the treasury full and running over in spite of all the corruptions at Washington. To clear off the surplus a new batch of Galphin and Gardner claims was lately laid before the Senate under cover of the Gadsden treaty; but as they have been repudiated, other expedients for reaching Guthrie's spoils must be adopted, or the funds will continue to increase upon his hands. Still, we suspect that Congress will let the tariff of 1846 alone for another year, upon the principle that an overflowing treasury is no serious inconvenience to the public interests after all. We may yet want the money for Santa Anna, or for Cuba. Who knows?

NEW MOVE IN STREET CLEANING-A PROVI SIGNAL MAYOR .- His Honor the Mayor of the Corporation is, in reality, the superintendent of the streets, and the cleaner of the streets. And he ought to attend to this duty. If, however, he will look into some of t. e side streets, an the back streets, he will discover from the heaps of ashes, mud and garbage he will encounter. that he is strangely neglecting his daty. The good example which Genia has given to Cantain Glasier of the cleaning of Broadway should not be lost, and shall not be, if the May or continues to neglect his business. We shall call again upon our fellow citizens, opposed to dirt and disease. and ask them to aid us in securing the election of Genin as provisional mayor till next November; for we must have the streets cleaned before the het weather comes on and while it continues. Let the Mayor, then, make up his mind to one of two things, either to have the streets cleaned himself, or to submit to the election of a provisional mayor over his head, who will clean them. We have had a taste of what can be done, and for the future it must be done. That's flat.

TROUBLE AT THE QUARANTINE-REMOVAL OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.—Quite a commotion has been occasioned at the Quarantine, among certain officia s there, because of the emoval by the Governor of the present Health Officer, and the appointment of a successor. It appears that the term of office of Dr. Merris, the present incumbent, exired a few days since, while the Senate was in session, but no nomination was made for a new term. Since the adjournment of the Legislature Governor Seymour has taken the matter in his own hands, and issued a commission in favor of Dr. H. E. Bartlett, who was last year a member of the Senate from Delaware county. It may be remembered that, anticipating some such action on th part of the Executive, the Legislature passed a law towards the close of the session to prohibit removals from office during the recess. This law was vetoed by the Covernor and returned to the Senate, where it was laid upon the table, and never called up again. The proba bility is, therefore, that there was some understanding in regard to the matter, as the law could have been easily passed over the veto by so large a whig majority as controlled both houses, and the constitution requiring a vote of a majority only of these present to override the veto. We presume that the Governor acts upon the authority of that section of the Pevised Statutes which declares that "no person but a licensed physician shall be appointed to the office of Resident Physician, Health Commissioner, or Health Officer of the city of New York. Either of them may be removed by the Governor during the recess of the Senate." We hear that Dr. Morris fuses to vacate the office, and that recourse has been had both parties to legal advice; the matter must therefore be settled by the Court. The ins will doub:less fight hard to retain possession, while the expectants will be equally anxious to oust them.

Paul Julien's Concert. Paul Julien gave his third concert last evening to arge and delighted audience. Niblo's saloon was so crowded that scarcely a seat was vacant. We have often praised this gifted and favorite artist, and little remains o be added now. He certainly surpassed himself last night, the execution, taste, and feeling he displayed in the fantasies from "Norma," and "Lucrezia Borgia"—the latter played on a violin with one string-were such as to wring from the audience loud and continued applause. Often, too, as we have heard the "Carnival of Venice, we could listen to it with pleasure again and again, when is tenuties are brought out by such a hand as Paul Jutien's. Of the remaining artists who assisted in the concert, Madamoiselle Behrend sang an air from the "Son asmbula" very successfully, and Madame Oscar Comettant threw no end of life and spirit into Henrion's char actoristic "La Manola." Richard Hoffman treated us to variations on some American and English national sirsarranged by himself-and executed very creditably. Signor Mancini was not happy in the performance of the two prices allotted to him-one, an air from "Freischutzs," and the other a fantasy from "Lucrezia Bor gia." He has musical talents, undoubtedly, but his voice is better suited for a part in an opera than a solo in a concert room.

COURT Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DESERT COURT.—Nos. 46, 56, 23, 25, 18, 24, 25, 44, 39, 27.
SEPRING COURT.—Circuit.—Nos. 368, 377, 378, 82, 439, 45, 415, 415, 475, 89, 75, 343, 327, 38, 3, 492, 493, 494, 741, 746, 745, 747, 777, 789, 761, 563, 817, 818, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 827, 829, 888, 845, 847, 847, 481, 288.
SUIPRICE COURT.—Special Trial Term.—Nos. 310, 596, 811, 448, 845, 447, 441, 288. 141, 583. SURFRIGH COURT—Special Trial Term.—Nos. 310, 586, 588, 540, 47c, 72, 192, 350, 418, 442, 168, 564, 556, 568, 560, 564, 568, 572, \$0, 112.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Speeches, &c. Yesterday was St. George's Day, and it was duly observ ved by the Pritish subjects resident in New York. The British flag floated from the Aster House during the day. The St. George's Society celebrated its sixty eighth anniversary by a public dinner at the Astor House, last

evening.

The banquet was served in the large dining room of the Astor House, the scene of many a glorious festival.

The upper end of the room was decorated with a full length portrait of Queen Victoris-on one side, the British flag; on the other, the American, and beneath the picture the Turkish flag. At the east end of the room was displayed the English, French and Turkish flags, in-

erwreathed.

At seven o'clock about one hundred gentlemen sat down to one of the best dinners ever got up, even at the Astor Houre. There was beef, mutton and fish from England, and the best products of America, to make up the feast. Mr. Young, President of the Society, took the chair, sup ported on the right and left by the invited guests, among whom we noticed representatives of the Saint David's Saint Nicholas's, Saint Patrick's and Saint Andrew's Sc cieties; Mesers. Sami Effendi and Tontil Effendi, Turkish Commissioners; Capt. Henry Engle, U. S. S. Princeton Mr. Schedel, British Vice Consul; Sir William Boyd, James W. Wallach, Esq., and others. The Turkish Commission ers were the fer cap and full diplomatic costume of the Porte-blue freek coat, sword, emproidered trousers, &c.
After the cloth had been removed, "Non Nobis Domine"

was sung by four voices.

The Ferminant then rose and addressed the audience as follows:—

Brothers of the Society of St. George—Before I enter

Brothers of the Society of St. George—Before I enter upon the business of this evening I beg leave to think ou for the great honor you have conferred upon me by pine on no in this chair. I am well aware you might have selected rome individual more capable, but noise better chipsed to support to the fullest extent of his han ble right the interests of the society and it sonor of our giver one country. I congratulate you on our having new together the celebrate another anniversary, not only without the occurrence of anything that could dim ing her to chart to character and a says and a did the couly without the courrence of anything that could dim the hartre of the star of England, but under sinceratures which give a peculiar hair to it. But we must not longer that this is a charitable institution, and you will tear with me for a few moments while I speak of it, and congratulate you on the exceedingly prosperous condition in which the funds are at present. Puring the contract the number of anotheraty were the number of anotheraty were the number of anotheraty were the number of anotheraty. dition in which the lands are at present. Paring the just year the number of applicants who have received jecultary assistance from the society was \$54, and of these thrity-feer have been surplied with funds to return home. Poor fellows! their advanture in the New World was unmistakeably a failure. Of the \$54, not only have all of them received pecuniary assistance, but 75 have been furnished with good situations, and upwards of 160 have received a regular monthly allowance. assistance, but 75 have been furnished with good situations, and apwards of 160 have received a regular monthly allowance. Some of these have been in receipt of assistance from this institution for upwards of twenty years. But there results are smail, compared with those which I have yet to state. More than 4,000 poor emigrants have been helped on their way to the country, and have received that practical advice which is often of more service than money. And no fewer than 1,124, apart from these, have received pecuniary aid and have been previced with situations. These are the simple statistics of our society, and they are all I will trouble you with in this connection. I wish to God our charities were on a larger scale; but it is a satisfaction to know that some are the abundant means with which this country is blessed that they are fairly proportioned to the demands made upon us. We devote 254 days out of the year to the objects for which our society was organized, and it is, therefore, the loast we may do to give one cay to the promotion of social intercourse and enjetment among correctes. (Applause.) I see you understand very well what I men by that, and it is not my fault if I don't give you somedent stimulus for your parrottim and loyalty by making the celebration of St. deor, e's day as juyous as it should be. And now I may ask you, have there not been during the past few montas some circumstances well calculated to give zest to those feelings? I hope I will be partoned if I take the liberty of naverting to these circumstances on the present occasion. I can merely allude to them, as there is not safficient time to dwell upon them at any length. Since we last assembled under the flag which faces us there, (pointing to the union jack which decorated the lower part of the hall, that great problem which his pointing to the last, that great problem which his pointing to the fact that our government sentouthere less than twelve months since royal commissioners for the expression of those gentlement, it may be allowance. Some of these have been in receipt of assis-ance from this institution for upwards of twenty year the presperity of finde, and the continued success of the arts and literature—but now, you know that when a steamer has arrived your first impulse on opening a newspaper is to read about the progress of the war. Now it seems to me that this change was never better described than in the words of the immortal Shakspeake.—

cescribed than in the words of the immortal Shakspeake.—

Now all the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrose hes;
Now thrive the armorers, and honor's thought
Reigns solely in the becast of every man.
That this is true I am sure you have no manner of
doubt. Our feelings are bent upon this one object, and if
I do not say anything more upon it, it is because in the
list of teasts there will be occasion to call out our sentments upon it. There is, however, another matter I
must alluce to, and it is simply to remind you that if we
have passed from a state of peace, and from the cultivation of the acts of peace to a state of war, it is a war fellerent frem any in which Great Britain has hither to
been engaged. It is a remarkable fact that the most prominent reature in the procumation is the humanity which
has been exhibited: I ask you if it is not a novely to
have a sar so regulated and arranged before hand, that
when the passions are let loose, the arts of peace shall
be to the greatest possible extent respected? And here
again I do think we have great matter for congratulation.

The Chair then annonneed the regular toasts, as fol-The CHAIR then announced the regular toasts, as fol lows. The second and third sentiments were received

with nine cheers "and one more :"-1.—The Day and all who Honor it. Music. 2.—The Queen, "God Bress Her." Song and chorus, God Save the Queen." 3.—The President of the United States." Music—"Hail S.—The President of the United States." Music—"Hall Columbia."

4—Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives on this Continent. Gree—"Glorious Apollo."

5.—The Army and Navy of Oreat Britain. Song—"The Battle of the Baltle."

6. The Army and Navy of the United States. Music—"The Star Spangice Banner."

7. His Hener the Mayor, and the Municipal Authorities of New York. Gree—"Mynher You Dunk."

8. Our Allies, France and Jurisey—The crescent and the cross united in a righteous cause. Music, band—"Partant pour insyrie."

cross united in a rightcous cause. August, report in syrie."

5. Our sister Societies and their Honored Representative.

Our welcome guests. Gice-"Life 's humper."

10. Wemen. Glee- 'Hero's a health to all good lasses."

View Consul at this port, re Mr. SCIEDEL, the British Vice-Consul at this port, re

Mr. SCEPEL, the British Vice-Consul at this port, respected as follows to the fourth tonst:—
In the absence of her Majesty's Minister, I rise to return thanks for the teast which you have just drank; it is with freshigs of pleasure and pride that I do so. Our worthy I resident kan alluded to the war. It is true, the union jack of Great British and the tri-colored flag of France ware side by side on the field of battle, and show to the world a great example—that henceforth in the minds and in the councils of nations might has ceased to be right. (Cheers.) I have seen, gentlemen, some persons laske their head at this largey alliance. I think it a natural consequence of the past; and if you will allow me to make a simple comparison, I shall be better able to explain my nearning. Let us supprese two brauches of eite ismily, living for many generations past in two distinct countries, knowing nothing of each other asy what each could gather from stories—which I may well call cock-and bull stories—the feelings towards each other nutured only by jesiousles of inheritance; never meeting each other but in dispute—let us suppose that they should, in course of time, when all questions, all detainable questions, are at rest, be brought together and learn to know and admire each other's foibles—what more natural than that they should like each other and became risends? And in this relation to each other do the people of England and the people of France stand at present. Their origin is the same. Britons and Gauls were of the same blood, Saxons and Danes were first cours in the read of the countries. The two countries have known each other, and they have become friends. Geatlomen, I shall add but one word nore. Are we not justified when we think of the events eccurring around us, that we witness the caren, of a new cra—an era in which civilization and humannity will establish a brotherhood of nations? (Great cheering.) spended as follows to the fourth toust:-(Creat cheering.)

Major Handesce, formerly of the British army, re

spended in an apprepriate manner to the fifth regula icast, and concluded by giving the following sentiment:-The memory of the late Duke of Wellington.

Capt LIFTEY FAGIE, U. S. N., responded to the sixth test, as follows.—
Mt. President and Gentlemen—I am a sailor, and not in
the nabit of making long speeches. I return my most
sincere thanks in behalf of my brother officers, and also
for the army, as I see no army officer present, and now
fully reply by offering as a sentiment.—

St. George's Society of New York and the Royal Navy of Great Eristin—Lte one distinguished for its generous deeds and the other for its benevolent efficiency.

The Predictor, in reading the eighth regular toast, introduced it with a few remarks of a complimentary constacter to the two Turkish guests who were present. St. George, said he, most anxious to have at his table

representative of his Majesty the Sultan, (cheers.) looked around to see if he had any diplomatic representative in around to see if he had any diplomatic representative in the United States, but it so happened that he did not succeed in finding the. There were two Turkish gentle-

around to see it he has any diplomatic representative in the United States, but it so happened that he did not succeed in finding ci.e. There were two Turkish gentlemen here upon an errand, not of war, but of peage, here rentlemen were commissioned by the Guitan to represent his king bon at the exhibition of industry held in this city, and very wisely, I think, did they decide, it ough here on an errand of peace, when they were asked to sit at our table, to come among us in the capecity of subjects and efficers of their Sovereign. The roselity of our position at allies of France and Turkey, I here, will give a rest to his toast. The supercitions terms in which the do, his headed, double-faced measured of Eussia—(bisses)—I need not remind you of the words he used, but I be you to remember that "the sick man" of whom he spoke has thrown away his crutches, (applause.) has crasped the scimeter in place of them; and, i we may judge by Oltenitza and Kalefat, somebody else will be likely to want crutches before the end of this war. (Great applause.)

Sam Effenn arose smill great cheering, and spoke in French a few words. He thanked the audience for the fervent manner in which the sentiment had been reactived. He also said that the war was a war of justice against injustice—of civilization against barbarity. He gave in conclusion—

gave in conclusion:—

The lealths of her Majesty the Queen of England, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Excellency the President of the United States of America.

The President of the Saint Andrew's Society (Mr. Now-Re.) returned thanks after the ninth sentiment, relative to the war in Europe. He said it could not be sufficiently lamented, but it was a satisfaction to know that England was now lighting in a righteous cause, and that she was taking the side of the week against the strong. He hoped that on next Saint Georges' day the society might assemble and congratulate themselves on an honorable peace. He proposed:—

The Sons of St. George all over the world—Es ecially

The Sone of St. George all over the world-Es-ecially those who are now engayed in adding their country in the feld and upon the ocean, defending the right and resisting oppression.

persion.

Mr. Stuart, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, also responded to the ninth toast, and gave a toast:

The British Lion of 1854—Aroused from a long and peaceful slumber, he will still prove himself to be the king of the forest.

The President of St. David's Society, Mr. Jones, was also called up, and pledged the sympathy of the Sons of St. 1 avid to the side of England in the present war, and

The Rose of England and the Lity of France-United in ridity, may they long continue to turn his used for those who may tall fighting the battle of humanity and civilization.

The President of the St. Nichelas Society, Mr. Deput. The President of the St. Nichrlas Society, Mr. DsParser, expressed his sympathy with En-land in the present quarrel. Be hoped that the United States government would preserve a strict neutrality. He hoped that the St. George's Society would continue its beneficial work, and he assured the company, as Englishmen, that they had the sympathy of all good men in the present struckle is which their country is engaged.

The President of the German Benevolent Society (Mr. Weitler) was called up, and he alluded in strong terms to the abuses practised on board American ships arriving here, and gave—

to the abuses practised on board American ships arriving here, and gave—

Ben-volence—Sweet as the rose when the flew drops set the leaves; unstained and pure as is the lilly or the mountain snow, it imparts happiness to life—attaches by a pieneing charm men to one another, and circulates joy from heart to heart

heart to heart

Mr. Peabody, of the New England Society, was called
out. Its said he was glad to represent the New England
Society on this occasion. He gave— Old and New England-parent and child.—Their inter-course and experience illustrate these relations—while the former would conquer Peace in the East, the latter would cultivate it in the West.

There was no response to the last toast.

The first volunteer sentiment was given from the

The health of Dr. Beals, late President of the society.

Fr. Brais responded, and gave—
The men who have gone forth to fight for England's glory, and the girls they lest behind them.
England and France—Now united in resisting aggressive barbarien.—May they hereafter ever be regarded as the joint protectors of human civilization. Joint protectors of human civilization.

The first Vice President, Mr. Bradford, called up Mr. Wallack, who made a witty and eloquent speech.

The festivities were continued until a late hour, and the assemblage was a highly enthusiastic one. Previous to breaking up, the healths of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid and of the Emperor of the French were proposed and drank with great enthusiasm.

Broadway Theatre.

MR. BOKER'S NEW HISTORICAL PLAY-MISS JULIA DEAN.

play, "Leonor de Guzman," of which the Philadelphia press has published such favorable notices, attracted a night. The plot is founded upon the misfortunes of a female favorite of a King of Castile, who, after having displaced his wife in his affections and enjoyed a bril liant career of prosperity, is suddenly deprived by death of her royal protector, and exposed to the vengeance of her rival. Donna Leonor, (Miss Julia Dean,) the he roine of the piece, is introduced in the first act as the faithful companien and adviser of the King, and invested with all those graceful and feminine attributes, with which virtue is usually adorned, and which, by a strange defect of moral purpose on the part of the author, ar placed in strong relief against the cruel and vindictive qualities of the Queen (Madame Ponisi.) The concubiaexercises all the legitimate rights of the latter, and her ascendency over the King's mind is so great that she succeeds in having her sons by him acknowledged as princes. The death of the sovereign immediately leads to her downfall, and with this event the real interest of the piece commences.

Don Pedro, (Mrs. Abbott,) his successor, is a youth of

feeble character, but of good heart, and, in order to protect Leonor from the vengeance of his mother. seeks her destruction, places her 'in temporary confinement. The fallen favorite, who is a weman of great ability, and who is anxious to advance the fortunes of tred, plans a marriage between one of them, Don Enrique, (Mr. Lanergan,) and Donna Juana, (Mrs. Nagle,) a wealthy beiress. The Queen and the Prime Minister Al buquerque, (Mr. Conway,) who have interests in common, lay their heads together to frustrate the marriage and the main interest of the piece lies in the efforts of these parties to attain their ends, and in the successful achievement of her object by Leonor. In the moment of her triumph, however, the baffled Queen obtains access to her prison by treacherous use of Lon Pedro's sig-net, and stabs her unfortunate rival to the heart. It will be seen by the above slight sketch of the plot,

that there are abundant materials for dramatic effect in it, and aithough we do not admire the choice of the subject, for the reason above stated, we are bound to admit that the author has, on the whole, treated it skilfully The play abounds with many beautiful passages, and the interest is well sustained throughout, until the closing scene, which is a sort of protracted agony, and which might be curtailed with great advantage to the populari-

The crowded state of our columns prevents us entering into any detailed notice of the performance. It is suffi-cint eto state that the piece was successful, and that the cied with which it went off was in no small degree owing to the excellent setting of Miss Julia Dean, Madam Ponisi and Mr. Conway, who were successively called before the

City Intelligence.

MENING OF THE HORNICUTURAL SOCIETY.—This body met last night, at their rooms. No. 600 Broadway, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An essay was then read by Mr. Parsons, the Treasurer of the Society, upon flowers and the beauties of agricultural pursuits. The theme for the evening's discussion, "Suburban Gardening," was then taken up. Mr. Scott led off, going into detail in regard to the beat taste in laying out grounds for gardening around the city, and the best way to cultivate those grounds. Mr. Kead, the Secretary of the Society, for owes, discussing the benefits and pleasures of retiring into the country to live, and commune with nature through her fruits and flowers. Mr. Hogg next took the floor, and spoke particularly of the bad taste usually displayed by the uninitiated in laying out their grounds around this circle they planted box, and then the absurcity of the arnagement was complete. Curved walks should herer be made if they could be avoided, and as few walks should be made as possible. After some further remarks upon this subject, the meeting adjourned.

The Pudding for Strayer Connects.—The bidding for the street contracts, under the new regulations.

the walks should be made as possible. After some further remarks upon this subject, the meeting adjourned.

The Pidding for Street Contracts.—The bidding for the street contracts, under the new regulations, were to have ceased yes terday at twelve o'clock, but the rosh of bids was so great during the day, that it was three o'clock in the afternoon before Mr. Glasier, the new Street Commissioner, stopped the influx of documents in this matter. At that late hour the examination of the various papers and the rendering of the decision as to the successful competitors was postponed till to-day. We understand that over two hundred bids have been received for contracts, quite sufficient, we should think, to guarantee clean streets for the future.

The Weather—"right skies were above us yesterlay, and the atmosphere was kin to midsummer. Broadway was one continual flutter of silks and gauzes, new patterns and spring fashions. Every color burst forth, like the suddes blooming of a forest of flowers of every hue. Fretty faces and city belies were never more numerous on this great metropolitan promenade. We can constraint the treatment of summer.

THE NEW YORK ORTHAN ASYLET.—The anniversary of this excellent institution will be held to day, at Niblo's Saloon, in Broadway, at twelve o'clock. The objects of this saylum, its benevolence and good deeds, recommend it to all classes of our citizens, and no doubt will secure a good house to-day.

RANDALL'S ISLAND BOYS.—The Randall's Island boys will visit Weeks' Managerie, at Harlem, to-day (Tuesday) by invitation. It will be a treat they will long remember, and no doubt they will be very thankful.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction to a friend in this city, dated Havana, April 9, 1864.— 8, 1854 — The people of the Gem of the Antilles, particularly the

The people of the term of the Antilies, particularly the Creoles, are sincerely anxious for a change of government: indeed, they are ripe for revolution.

Captain General Pezucia has had for some time in his possession a royal decree emancipating the slaves of the island, but he is deterred from publishing it because of the state of affairs in knrope.— It askington Union.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Councilmen-Stated Section.

Present-Edwin J Brown, Esq., President, in the chair and fifty-four members.

Freezet-Edwin J Brown, Esq., President, in the chair, and tity-four members.

By Councilman Sammin-O. John Paine and others, that Freileth atreet, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, a requisited &c. To Committee on Streets.

By the same—Of H. Landidy and others to have Thirty recome street assured between Second and Tailed avenues To Committee on Severs.

By Councilman Councilman—Of Simeon Baldwin and others for inspitue and repairing flaging on south side of Twenty fifth atreet, iet area Third and Lexington avenue. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Martines—Of James L. Leach and others for inspitue and repairing flaging on south side of Twenty fifth atreet, iet area Third and Lexington avenue. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman McCLART—Of James L. Leach and others to have Twenty-ci, thin street flaggad a space four feet wide between Sixth and Severth avenues. To same.

By Councilman Co

By Counci man PINCKNEY Of Wm Patter and others Ch. Eirkets.

Ey Councilman Jackson-Of W P. Earle and others against the removal of Washington Market. To Committee, ch. barkets.

charlets. To Committee the Arrives. To Committee benieves and others spainet same. To same.

Ly Councilman Kerdenry-Off E. H. Swift and others spainet granting eacheive use of pier No. 37 North river To Committee on Wharves Actions.

Of foreman of Engine Company No. 34, completing of ar article made upon the company by Engine Company No. 3 on the mering of the 23st 18st at the corner of Spring and Lucito streets. To Committee on Fire Department.

Of fereman of Engine Company Se. 24, complaining of a statch made upon the company Se. 24, complaining of a statch made upon the company Se. 25, complaining of a statch made upon the company Se. 25, company No. 25 on the mering of the 25a inst. at the corner of Spring annihusates interest. To committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman December That the mortheast side of Grange street, from eazer to waiter be flagged, curbed and gutter set. To committee on Streets.

By Councilman Busine-That the northeast side of Grange street, from eazer the twenty the transport of the twenty of the Corporation of Corporation of the Corporation of

Pelec.

By same—That the Comptroller draw his warrant in force of F. Grain, Jr., for \$50, for painting of thigh Boideo, no in the office of Clerk of the Board of Aldermon. To Countries on Arts, so.

The resolution that the President furnish to the Clerk, or before the adjournment of each marting, the names of a Kimbers who shall have received permission of absence, so was taken up and adopted.

PROM THE WARH OF ALBERMAND.

Report—In favor of permission to owners between Pitty section and Fifty-third itreets, to build bulk head. To Countrie on Wharts.

witte on Wharves, de.

Findar report as to plar between Thirleonth and Fourteenth streets, North river. The same Confirming nominarion of Eitha Kingsland as assistant spineer. Concerned in Report requiring Yow Haven railroad to romove the rain Conal street, with amendment. To Committee on Rainard.

Of Committee on Public Health—To refer communication from City Tuperance Alliance to Committee on Law De

Whole.

Appertionment of secessment, in the matter of sover is Nine teenth street, from First avonue to avonue C. TeCom mittee on Assessments.

Eg Councilman Kennerov—Of Grocers' Steam Sagir Refining Company, against ranking exclusive use of pis No 57 North river. To Committee on Wharves, &c. COMMUNICATION.

From Charles McDougall, President New York Pre Department, with nomin attion of Messra, John Crossin, Milliam Wessels, Michael Eichell, and David Theall as Fire Wardens. (All but Mr. Richtellre elected.) Construed.

The Board them adjourned to Monday, May I, at 6 oblock C. T. McCLENACHIAN, Cerk.

Knox's Spring Style of Hats exceed in elegance every article of the kind ever brought out in the city. They are both light and graceful, and are eagerly sought ball the best dressed men in the city. His silk hatsare perfect models of their kind, while his beaver cannot be surpassed for the beauty of their finish. To better suit she convenience of his customers he has two stores, one at 33 Broadgay, and the o her at 125 Fulton street.

Marengo, Planter, Grisette, Senator, Loco notive felt hate, received from Leduc Chapelier, Paris, an fer rate by JAMES, Hatter, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 52 Broadway.

The Crystal Palace (World's Fair) Medai is ROOT'S fourteenth price. Call and see his works, at his magnificent gallery, 365 Broadway. Crayon daguerrotype saken at no other place. Cloudy weather all the same a fair. Rooms easy of access. If I were a Voice, a Persuasive Voice,

That could travel the wide world through,
I would the not the beams of the morning light,
And speak to men with a gentle might,
And tell them that there is no dagnerroan artist in America equal to S. ROOT, of No. 358 Broadway, and that ther is the place, rain or shine, where perfect pictures were always made.

Competition is almost Over.—Root has the field to himself. Every body wanting perfect dagners otype goes to him, at No. 365 Broadway. Crayon dagner rootype crystalotypes, and stereoscopes, taken to perfection, at the World's Fair Premium Gallery.

SAMUEL ROOT. Reeze & Co., the Original 2s. Daguerreo type takers, 259 Broadway, furnish the best and cheapes portraits in America, produced by the latest German an American improvements, first known and introduced a trie establishment by Professors Reeze & Holmes.

Recs & Co., No. 255 Broadway, One Block above Taylor's saloon, were the first to produce a prec daguerrectype for twenty-five cents. Their new rooms areasy of acces, being up only two flights of stairs. Their new machinery, &c., is new own jete, and will enable the to produce five hundred pictures daily.

Planos.-T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fai premium pianos, with or without the golean, with iro transe and circular reales; Horace Waters' pianes, with dayonal reales and gold strings; Hallet & Cruaston's pianos (of the old firm of Hallet & Co., and justly cuttled to at the reputation of the name); Gibert's bondor pianos; whole ale and retail, at prices low as at the factory. Fine piano terms, the conduction of the great one against a form \$250. Horack WATERS' Planes, 333 Broadway.

Comb Factory, No. 387 Broadway.—A rich assortment of dress and tortoise shell dress combs, of the newest patterns. In the variety will be found every styl of the imported as well as home manufacture. Combs made to erder and repetred. A. & J. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway

Sandal Wood, Pearl, Ivory, Spanis

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Pianos, Me lodeons, accordeons, fintinas, banjos, violina, guitari flutes, drums books, sheet music, polkas, schottishes marches, rondos, variations, de. Accordeons, pianos, me lodeons, &c., tuned and repaired.

L. &J.JACOBS, &T.Bgoadway.